Mr. Webster is a member of the National Ex-ecutive Committee of the Union Reform party

to the Old Parties.

of opinion in Montana that the Populist party

tion made no nominations except for Con-

the State's silver interests. Miss Ella Knowle

was the first nominee of the party for an office

of any importance, that of Attorney-General, in 1802. The bellef was provalent for several

GEITING TIRED OF PETTIGREW.

Fusion in South Dakota Not Likely to Las-

Much Longer.

Story Falls, S. D., June 15.- The Populist

party of South Dakota is at present in a curious signation. It was started as a rebuke to both

old parties, but its machinery was captured

alliance with the Democrats and placed fusion thekets in the field. Many old-line Populists

have refused longer to be identified with the party which they built up, and have be-come Republicans or Democrats again. Many

of the original Populists were men who left the

Republican party because of Senator Petri-grew's leadership; yet in 1860, when the Sena

tor walked out of the St. Louis Convention, h for walked out of the St. Louis Convention, he "took to " Populism as naturally as a duel lakes to water, and he is toolay as arbitrar, and sobreme a distance of the South Diskot Populists and Donacerats as he was a few your agonor the Leophleans.

epublicans of his dictatorship in this instance

several years ago by politicians who formed an

Its Pactrines Appropriated by the Western Democracy, Whither Many of Its Members Have Followed Them Republicans

Eack in the Fold and Glad to Get There, Reports received from correspondents of THE in eight Western and Southwestern States indicate that ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, in deserting Populism and returning to his old political allegiance, is following the example of he great majority of those who made the Populist movement formidable a few years ago. Only in Nebraska is a strong organization preserved, and there the continued strength of the party is plainly attributable to the personal influence of William J. Bryan and the fact that by a coalition with Democrats and Free Silver Republicans many of the leaders are able to get their noses into the public crib. With the expected eclipse of Bryan in 1900 or sconer will probably come the breaking up of the present alliance.

Fusion in South Dakota between the Democents and the Populists attit has a considerable though decreasing, strength. One more blg campaign is expected to end the partnership.

Meanwhile. Populism as an independent force is declining, and many Populists are resuming the relations with the old parties which they broke off several years ago.

The Populists of Montana were able in 1806 to dictate terms to the Democracy and seize the lion's share of the offices, but last year the Demograta wouldn't hitch with them and they had few candidates in the field on their own ticket. Most of them now call themselves Dem-ocrats, while their old allies, the Silver Republicans, are just Republicans again.

The Democracy of Minnesota has practically succeeded to the business of the Populists, and most of the Republicans who voted for Bryan in 1896 are believed to have accepted the good times which have resulted from the elections of that year and 1888 as an earnest of more to come and gone back to the party which they temporarily deserted.

Much the same condition of affairs exists in Iowa It should be remembered, however, that Populisin, as such, was never strong in that State. Its high-water mark was 34,000 votes. Last fall it polled less than 3,500. Gen. James B. Weaver and a few other worthies maintain a quasi organization, which they find useful in doing business with the Democrats.

The Missouri Populist lenders apparently see that the game has been played up to the limit. and they are lesers. They are said to be about to drop out of the State Committee and devote their talents to the fortunes of the Union Re-

Arkanene Democrate are mightly offended when they are characterized as Populistic, but their actions belie their words. The Populists, as many as are left of them, are so well satisfied with the Democracy that they will probably not put up a State ticket next year.

Texas was once a stronghold of Populism, the party having cast 200,000 votes in 1804. According to a careful estimate it will not retain over 50,000 votes in the next election. Though feeble in numbers, it is prolific in weekly newspapers, so it makes lots of noise, Milton Park, the editor of one of these sheets is Chairman of the Middle-of-the-Boad National Committee. He says the Populists are going to have a ticket all to themselves next year, with both feet on the Omaha platform.

## POPULISTS AND DON'T KNOW IT Situation of the Arkansas Democracy-Pop-

ulism and Populists Absorbed. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1d.-Populism in name is unquestionably dying out in Arkansas. This cannot be truthfully said to apply Populism as an idea, however. In two-thirds of the counties of the State at the last election the Populists participated in Democratic primaries and assisted in the selection of legislative, judicial and county officers. The dominant faction in the Arkansas Legislature which recently adjourned was unquestionably Populistic in sentiment, although not one member of that party occupied a seat in either branch. Every member claimed to be a Democrat, except two Representatives who hailed from Newton and Searcy counties, situated near the Missouri line. Three-fourths of the bills introduced were as radical as the measures proposed in the Kansas Legislature during the palmy days of the Populist ascendency in that State. THE SUN correspondent had occasion once during the session to say that the memerats in name but Populists in principle. This aroused the indignation of the entire body and many arose in their seats to the question of personal privilege and denounced the statement as untrue, notwithstanding that almost every act performed by the body was an example of the truthfulness

of the assertion.

State ticket in 1900. The rank and file of the party have returned to the Democratic fold. The backward strides of the party can best bo told in the following figures, giving the results of the last three elections held in this State: In 1804, D. E. Barker, Populist candidate, received 24.541 votes; in 1888, A. W. Files, the standard bearer, received 13.680, and at the election last year II. S. Morgan got only 8.532. A Sun correspondent talket with several of the leaders of the party to-day, with the object of learning their probable future course. Col. Thomas Fletcher, who is known as the "Father of Populism" in Arkansas; Col. A. W. Files candidate for Governor in 1890, and John II. Cherry, the head literary worker of the organization, expressed views opposite to those held by the rank and file heresbouts. Mr. Files was asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect on the People's party of the withdrawal of Senators Harris and Prefe and their roturn to the Hombilean party. Some the slightest ripple in either party. Some parties are bigger than men, and swinging from one party to another is no new thing. Men of equal, if not greater, celebrity than either of these distinguished gentiemen are constantly changing their political relations. Greeley left the kepublican party and it survived. B. F. Butter changed his political jacket more than ones, and yet no party went out of business on that account. Teller, Towne and yet the party support Mr. Bryan in 1883, and yet the party support Mr. Bryan in 1883. ceived 24,541 votes; in 1888, A. W. Files, the

The Populists will probably not commute a

and yet the party appears to be in anything else than 'innocuous desuctude." "Will the party support Mr Bryan in 1900? As a Democratic nominee on the Chicago platform, no. We have had enough of fusion with our Bryan Democratic friends, We find from sai experience that we were the sufferers by the 'islfusion. After the election was over our Popocratic Irlends gave us the cold shoulder. The Bryan Democrata hytical us to join with them in 1986 on the Chicago platform. We accepted their invitation. Now we invite them to ioin us upon the Omaha platform. Mr. Bryan is a good man, but his weakness for talking has injured his prespects. He made a great missiake when he hired himself out as a talking machine."

made a great missiake when he hired himself out as a talking machine.

Mr. Cherry gave his views as follows: "The Populists of Arkansas stand a junicity on the Omnha platform of 1802. We have no fusionists. The few we had baye gone have to fusionists. The few we had baye gone have to their wallowing in oil party mire. We will not support Bryan. We attempted an alliance with the Democrats and silver Republicans in 1808, only to fine that the Remocrats were trying to destroy their ailies by a process that is now called benevoient assimilation. The terms of ailiance, dictated by the Lemocracy, were that if the Populists and silver Republicans would founds the needed vites, the Democrats would furnish the needed vites, the Democrats would furnish the needed vites, the Democrats would furnish the officeholders. There was great cackling over the victoree that the Chicago platform was a verificable nest of Populist eggs. A care will inspection showed that the next contained mathing but recreatin limitation eggs and white deogenous.

## IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD. Milton Park Says There Will Be a Straight-

Out Populist Ticket in 1900. Datate Tex., June 15 - in sresking about the part the People's party will play in ma-tional polities next year Chairman Milton Park of the Middle-of-the-Road National Committee

"The plan of the Populists is to pursue propely the lines of action inid and at their first national so lien, which was held at timaha in 1892. There a definite political trogramme

of every true Populist. The party has taken a rect legislation than it then occupied, but as to its fundamental issues of money, land and transportation there is no change.

'It was contemplated by the founders of the People's parts that the party should not form alliances, but pursue its own course in advoency of its principles. The party in the past has never deviated from this rule of without injury to its organization. It is, therefore, the determination of those who have in hand the active work to organize the party so that in the future fusion or alliance with other parties will be absolutely out of the question. We feel that our party is right in principle, and If this be true others are wrong. The right

if this be true others are wrong. The right cannot be compromised with the wrong without bringing about its destruction.

The National Organization Committee, which met at Kansas City on May 15, formulated plans to prevent the consummation by practical politicians, of any fusion in 1900. The Middle-of-the-fload Populists—who are about the only Populists that are showing any life, the fusion leaders having practically ceased to labor to advance the Populist causears perfectly willing to shide by the action of the majority in any party convention, just so long as that action is in the line of straight populism. We recognize the right of the majority to rule in party affairs, but we do not admit the right of any majority to undo the work of the founders of the party and to go outside of the narry for candidates or principles. There will be absolutely no conflict in the next National Convention between the so-called fusion element and the Middle-of-the-floaders, unless an attempt is made to prostitute the party again by arranging another national functions. ngain by arranging another national fu-To this the straight Populists will never

inities an attempt is made to prostitute the party again by arranging another national fusion. To this the straight Populists will never submit.

"It was reported that an effort to secure the indersement of Barker and Donnelly as national candidates by the Kansas City meeting mot with strong opposition, and finally failed. How about that?" Mr. Park was asked.

"There is no truth whatever in the report," he replied. "No attempt, directly or indirectly, was made to secure the indersement of Messrs. Harker and Donnelly, or any other candidates, at Kansas City. The gentlemen in question are simply suggested to our party clubs as suitable candidates. The rank and file of the party acting through these cinds by direct vote, will choose the nominees of the party for 1900. They may name backer and Donnelly, or they may name others.

But suppose the convention is controlled against the straight Populists and refuses to inderse the candidates chosen by the popular vote of your club?"

"If the straight Populists control the convention, they will nominate the candidates e-lected by the people; if those who are opposed to independent action secure control of the convention, the others will organize another convention and inderse the action of the rank and file. We will not recognize any convention run in the interest of one or the other of the old rarties as a Fopulist convention."

"Do you think the regular convention will be controlled by those who layer fusion?"

"Most emphatically I do not. The basis of representation maxt year will be different from that of 1800, under which the fusionists filled our National Convention with Democrats. In 1806 States like New York came into the convention of 1800 was all in the Interest of the source of the Southern States with many times as many Populist voters. Whether it was purposely done or not, the basis of representation at the convention with delegations larger than some of the Southern States with many times as many dolegates as they had provided provided and the provided prov send Middle of the Road delegations. In 1864, Teinessee, with over seventy votes under the unfair apportionment of that year, voted for Bryan. The Populists of that State have regained control of their party, and will not again vote for fusion. Alabama voted for Bryan; as did Georgia. Neither will cast a single vote for fusion next year. The same may be said of Kentucky, Hilmels, Indiana, Ohio, Pomsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, and a number of other States. Why, even Arkanass voted for Hyan in the St. Louis convention; you couldn't find a fusion Populist in Arkanas wow with a search warrant. I predict that the convention will be almost unanimous in 1990 for a straight, but a second control of the same and th

mous in 1900 for a straight ticket and against usion." WONDERFULLY SHRUNK IN TEXAS. Only About 50,000 Populists Left-Led by Self-Seeking Editors.

Dallias, Tex., June 15 .- The Populist party Texas is a more shadow of its former we Its main factors are the publishers of about fifty weekly newspapers, devoted to the per conal interests of their respective owners and holding membership in what is known as the "Reform Press Association" At the head of this band is Milton Park, editor and publisher of the Southern Mercury, printed at Dallas. Mr. Park is also Chairman of the National Reorganization Committee of the People's party -uncompromising Middle-of-the-Roaders, in pen revolt against the polley of fusion advocated by United States Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, who is the Chairman of the People's party National Execu ive Committee, a body run mainly in the interest of fusion with the free silver Democracy. The followers of Mr. Park and the other reform press editors in Texas could not muster more than 50,000 voters. That is a fair estimate of the support a Middle-of-the-Road national ticket would get in this State with terns and tree silver

ery of the Democracy.

hran and free silver as the nominee and battle cry of the Democracy.

Probably in no State in the Union has the drift from the Populist party to the Democracy been as marked as in Texas. The party developed greater strength here than in any other State, because the Remolicans were so few the extremists of the Democracy could revolt against the regular organization with less danger of the State's affairs being captured by the Republicans. In 1894, when the Democrace has danger of the State's affairs being captured by the Republicans. In 1894, when the Democracia refused to indorse free silver, the Populist east close to 200,000 votes for Judge Nugent for Governor. That was the Populist highwater mark in Texas. Bryan captured fully one-half of Nugent's votes in 1834. To-day there is scarcely a county in Texas with a substantial Populist organization. Four years ago such organizations four shed so numerously as to alarm the Democracy for what might happen in 1896. The results of the elections in that year and in 1898 were such as to discourage the rank and file of the Populist party, and its voting strength has gravitated back to its former political allexiance, the Democracy. The estimate of 50,000 votes in the approximated total of 600,000 Texas will east next year is a liberial allexiance, the Democracy. The estimate of 50,000 votes in the approximated total of 600,000 Texas will east next year is a liberial allexiance, the Democracy. The estimate of 50,000 votes in the approximated total of 600,000 Texas will east next year is a liberial of 600 for the Roaders.

Barnett Girbs, who ran as the Populist candidate for Governor in 1898, declares he will never lead the party again or commit himself exclusively to its political fortunes. He voted for Bryan in 1894, and says he is ready to vote for him in 1999, the formers alliance in opposition to the Southern Mercury. Milton Parks paper. He hopes to lift the Farmers Alliance up again as a inclustrial organization from the low level to which partisen politics has bro

score of others formerly prominent in Texas Populism.

Among the oid lenders Milton Park stands almost alone as against fusion on any terms. He told This Six correspondent recently that he would rather see the Beneblicans win next year than haven begas reform victory scored by the Democracy in alliance with the Marion Butler branch of the Populists. He refuses to believe that ex-senator Peffer et Raisas has permanently returned to the Republican party, but counts on Peffer being with the Middle-of-the-Beaders, if they put out a Presidential teket next year on the Omaha platform. Mr. Park is as severe in his criticism of Senator Harriss he is of Butler. He does not consider that either has ever been a true Populist. that eather has ever been a true Populist.
To sum up briefly, it may be said that there is no Populist party, in reality, in the State.
There is an Old Guard that dies, but never surrengers, and Milton Park is pretty nearly the whole ship.

## NOTHING LIFT BUT A NAME. The Populist Party of Iowa Virtually Lost in the Democracy.

Drs Morxes, fa , June 1st Populism has alest disappeared from Lows, except as it man lests itself through the regular Democratic included in fusion or who have been disap-pointed by failing to receive the reward they think is their due, have gone over to Demoe-racy. Thousands of Republicans voted for bran in 1856 and have since returned to the

opublican party.

The Populist party, which never polled more or 34,000 wates in I own, lest its identity in light when it endered into fusion with the

The "Middle-of-the-Road" men had a ticket

will cut very little figure in the campaign. The fact is, the Populists have found refuge permanently in the Bemocratic party. Old leaders, such as Gen. James B. Weaver and W. H. Biobb, keep up the separate organization for the purpose of exacting compensation of one kind or another from the Bemocraty. Gen. Weaver is Chairman of the regular Populist party committee. He has issued a call for a State convention, to be held the same day and at the same place as the Democratic State convention, for the purpose of consultation and to take such action concerning the selection of candidates as may be deemed advisable. This, of course, means fusion, which Gen. Weaver has always favored.

If the Democratic State Convention falls to Indorse the whole Chicago, platform, or evades the free silver issue, the Weeks party will gain a lew thousand votes. It is not likely, however, that this will happen. The Democrats cannot hold their Populist and Free Silver Republican allies together without this issue, and probably a majority of the Democrats are still for free silver in 10 to 1, anyhow.

As to ex-8-nator Peffer of Kansas, he has very little influence with either faction. He spoke in lows two years ago for the Middle-of-the-Road faction, but as he ran for Covernor of Kansas on the Prohibition ticket last year he is regarded as an outsider, and has been by most Populists for three years.

\*\*NEBRASKA CLINGS TO FUSION.\*\*

## NEBRASKA CLINGS TO FUSION. Spoils and Bryan's Influence Reep the

Coalition Alive. LINCOLN, Neb., June 16 .- The wans of the copulist party, so marked in Kansas, is not noticeable in Nebraska. It is a fact, however, which none of the leaders denies, that there has been a visible shifting about, and the elections of the last two years in the State have shown that the Fusionists have been the ones to suffer. No prominent member of the Populist party, no man whose rank in the organization in this State corresponds in the least with that of Peffor in Kansas, has deserted the party standard. This is due in the main to the fact that all the prominent members have either been cared for in office or hope to be cared for in the near future. The cohesive force of official spoils has not only kept the party organization alive and active but has made the continuance of fusion a

cohesive force of official spoils has not only kept the party organization alive and active, but has made the continuance of fusion a possibility.

In each Populist State Convention for the last three-years there has been an element, increasingly large and insistent, that has openly demanded that the convention proceed to business without submitting propositions and names to the Democratic Convention. Their contempt for their alies is so undisguised that each time it has been only by the personal appeals and protests of leaders like Allen and Bryan that a spit has been prevented. These leaders, as well as every man in all three of the other parties who has his hopes fixed upon some office, realize that with the end of fusion comes the end of political ambition for them. Every effort is therefore bent to prevent a dissolution of the political copartnership. The Middle-of-the-Road element in the Populist party has been growing. In fact, it might have triumphed a year ago had not its leaders made the mistake of allying themselves in the National Committee with the element that was seeking Allen's overthrow. The big Senator has a personal following that in which have triumphed a year ago had not its leaders made the mistake of allying themselves in the National Committee with the element find was seeking Allen's overthrow. The big Senator has a personal following that in which have the proposed of the p

Nebraska.

No," he replied, "Populism is just about No." he replied. "Populism is just about holding its own. It is not growing any numerically for the reason that the allied parties designated as the Fusion organization are advocating the same principles. Each keeps its own rediffical organization intact, but Populist principles have been growing and have leavened the whole mass. Being in power, the party has been forced on the defensive, but from no part of the State are there any reports of defections, and free siter sentiment is as of defections, and free silver sentiment is as strong as ever."

### GENERAL BREAK-UP IN MINNESOTA. Fusion Killed Populism, Which Made Democracy Heir to Its Doctrines.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.-In 1804, when the opulist party had come near electing its candidate for Governor, had left the Democrats far in the rear and had corralled nearly every vote in many rural districts, Populism in Min nesota was apparently on the high road to success. But when in 1800, the nomination of William Jennings Bryan was indursed by the Populist National Convention in St. Louis a marked decline in the party began. Fusion on the national ticket was followed by fusion on State and local tickets, the organization was demoralized and factional strife arose over

everything. Thus fusion led to confusion.

With the advent of the present Administration came an improvement in business which destroyed much of the campaign material of the party, while the presenting of the war. a party, while the prosecution of the way with Spain and resultant issues brought many who had sympathized more or less with the Populists to open or tacit support of the President. It is true that the man who was elected Governor of Minnesota last fall received the support of the Populist organization, but he is o more a Populist than a Republican and less a Populist than a Democrat, and his success was due largely to dissatisfaction with the

was due largely to dissatisfaction with the candidate. More than that, the Fopulist organization was further demoralized by this campaign; internal strife became more bitter, and a considerable number of the leaders, including Ignatius Donnelly, withdrew to the Middle-of-the-Road.

Just how much there is left of the party now it is difficult to say, as fusion has prevailed since 1844. Many kepublicans who supported the Populist ticket in the early campaigns of the decade just closing as a protest against machine methods have forgotten that they were ever in sympathy with Fopulism. Many Democrats who for thirty years had waged a hoteless warfare in this State, and who saw in the Fopulist movement a possible means for turning the Republicans out, are back in the party of their first love. Many others are without a party.

But with the passing of the Fopulist party is

the logulist movement a possible means for turning the legublicans out, are back in the party of their flist love. Many others are without a party. If the lower many others are without a party. It must be said that the influence of Populism, to a certain extent, survives in the Domocratic party of the State. "Down with the trust." Is the rallying erv of the Minnesota Democrate, as it becomes more and more likely that this is to be a great issue in the next campaign. There is no doubt that many of the Populist leaders are ready to take the sop extended to them and go over bag and bagging to Democracy. T. J. Caton, the leading orator of Populism in the State, and recently candidate for Congress in this district, indersed by Democrates and Sliver Berubbleans, says he expected incorporate himself into the Democratic flower of the said make a canvass for the nomination for Congress next year as a Bemocrat. "It is my belief, said he, that the Democrate party will go before the people in the next campaign with three well-defined issues-free sliver coinage, anti-expansion and anti-trusts. I do not helieve the party will attempt to try and keep all these issues to the front in all sections of the country, but that the issue will be emphasized or moderated moording to the locality. In other words, the speakers in New England will keep anti-expansion to the front, thus gaining a large lequiblean vote which sympathizes with Senator Hoar and Edward Atkinson. In the Mississiph States anti-trust will be the cry, while in the West and South free silver will again have the right of way. This may not be very high principle, but it is good politics and will see and the right of way. This may not he very high principle, but it is good politics and will gain votes."

But the bemocrats are by no means gathering in all the Foundists in the disintegration that is taking place, Theoretical hard and have no use for the Republican were returning to their old single for a found of the lequilient party are lower to such the features of man

# enders, except a few who hold some hobby not Populism Being Dead, They Will Try to Bolster Up the Union Reform Party.

Sr. Louis, June 16. - The consensus of opinon among Missouri politicians is that the disintegration of Populism has begun. There-turn of Senator Poffer to the Republican party ndeales to them the satisfilence of the movement that sweet over Kansas and many West. ern States like a brairie fire. It is asserted that a considerable faction of the party lias was mapped out. The party principles were clearly stated in the platform adopted thers, the 'Omaha platform,' as it is known. Those are still the principles of the party, the creed State convention, to be held Aug. 30, but it is not the purpose of the selves with the Democrats, nor yet with the Render of this new departure to align themselves with the Democrats, nor yet with the Democrats, nor yet with the Democrats, but, so far as possible, to march. decided to abandon Populism and all that it

#### the Populist host into the camp of the Union EX-TANK 18'S LAST HURRAH. Reform party. The story is that a majority of

the members of the Missouri State Committee will, at the proper time, resign from that body, HOW HE GOT BACK FROM MILWAU-KEE WITH MONEY TO BURN.

Awoke in a Western Bug Ward, Dazed and Broke, but Found There a Friend Who Was a Master of Resources-Ups and Downs of Their Journey Back.

"The last time a tug ward got me." remarked Ex-Tank No. 18 of the Harlem Club of Former Alcoholic Degenerates, "was in Milwaukee in the summer of '91. It was my first rap at Milwaukee. Don't remember how I got to Milwaukee from Chicago, but it must have been by freight, on a boat, for when I was turned loose from the bug ward I found. on assuming the wardrobe that I had on when they got me, that the whole back of my light cutaway coat was an archery target; so I figured it that I must ha' bunked on a coll of greased rope on a boat, for the coat was all right, to the best of my remembrance, the last

time I put it on in Chicago.
"When I came to in the ward I noticed the fellow holding down the next bunk on my right grinning at me out of the tall of his eye. Funny, ain't 12' said I sarcustically "He was a good-looking enap and he broke

the members of the Missouri State Committee
will, at the proper time, resign from that body,
issuing a statement to the voters giving as
their reason for so doing the uter judiity of
trying longer to necomplish supthing on the
lines on while) they have been working, as the
fusion of 1853 destroyed all faith in the sincerity and honesty of the isaders.

A large majority of the feople's party, the socalled Middle-of-the-Roaders, are unalterably
opposed to fusion and to entangling alliances
of all kinds. Should it be attempted, there will
probably be a stampede to the Union Reform
party, whose platform contains only one plank
direct legislation.

Sheridan Wetster, a lawyer and until recently
a member of the Populist State Committee and
a rabid Middle-of-the-Roader, says the leaders
of the rarty have no strength of themselves
and no brealth of mind. They are unable to
grave the vital quastions of the hour, but grope
among the sinclews in a vain endeavor to get
looid of something tangible. With such leaders
success is impossible. The rank and the realize
this, and will refuse longer to be led by such
men. His statement follows:

"Where is the People's party at? What is its
probable future? It is true the convention of
1848, instead of nominating Bryan, only offered him a nomination on a Populist platform,
and on the Neket with Tom Watson, which
nomination he never accepted. But it is equality true that the bosses of the People's party,
with their Demogratic purchasers, were able
to prevent any effective action by the Middleof-the-Roaders to get a candidate for President
before the viders. Since 1848; Sinte conyontions and the attitude of the reform press have
shown beyond dispute that the Event majority
of the Populist voters are against fusion, desirtions and the attitude of the reform press have
shown beyond dispute that the Event majority
of the Populist voters are against fusion, desirting to reserve their tarty from the bossesin
of its betrayers and to perpetuate the party
by avolding all fusion into such a chuckle when I spoke that couldn't help but grin along with him. 'It's this,' said he, stopping his chuckle for a minute. 'You were solemnly telling me for two hours last night that there was a fittle devil of a Caliban sitting on the footboard of your bunk and playing the banjo. So when you came to this time I was waiting for you to heave something at the imp,' and he gave me

fore,' I told him. 'How long you been in?' " 'I pass,' said he. 'Got my head back yesterday morning. The plano-mover in charge of the ward tells me this is Milwaukee. Milwaukee's a new one on me. Chicago's the last I know of it.

NO LONGER A POWER IN MONTANA. "That struck me as a coincidence. The Populists and Silver Republicans Returning whole game after Chleago was a vacuum to HELENA, Mon., June 14 .- It is the consensus " 'You're from the only town, ain't you?' he

asked me. It's a queer thing how one New Yorker knows another wherever he sees him. has ceased to be a potent factor in politics in this State. It apparently received its death-I knew that that fellow was a New Yorker. blow last fall, when the Democrats, assembled too, as soon as I heard him talk. Yep,' I told him, 'So are you,' and he ac in State convention at Anaconda, declined to affiliate with the Populist convention, and knowledged it. " 'They'll be turning us loose about this of-Gov. Smith, the accepted leader of the Popul lists, walked out of the convention hall and entered that of the Democracy, where he was re-ceived with great joy. The Populist Conven-

ternoon,' he said. 'Where are you going to 'Ask me easy ones.' I said to him. " 'Don't 'you worry,' said he. 'We're on velvet. I've got \$3. Ward keeper teld mo

Populism for six years had been a decided yesterday they found that on me when I power in Montana politics, largely because of came in. "Here I was up against a townsman with

untold wealth! " 'No more of the red stuff?' said I, inquir-

ingly.
" 'Not any,' said he. 'I'm through. The next time I want to see mastodons I'll smoke hop. But no more of the red.' "As my bunkle predicted, we were turned

loose from the bug ward that afternoon. I got a rebate of \$1.05 that had been found on me. Togged out, my bunkie looked all right. My drawback was the coat with the archery target on the back. I replaced that by a haifdollar seersucker coat. Then we went and got shaved. When we got outside the barber shop my pal struck an attitude.

of any innertance, that of Attorney-General, in 1802. The bellef was provalent for several days after election that her candidacy had been successful, and it was not until the more remote agricultural vote was reported that this idea was dispelled. The Populists, however, more not entirely outdone in that memorable contest, as the successful Republican candidate shortly afterward married Miss Knowles and appointed her Assistant Attorney-General.

In 1814 the Populists elected their ticket in many countles, and Robert B. Smith, their Congressional nominee, had every reason to believe, from the face of the returns, that he had been elected, until a week after election day, when the agricultural vote again came to the resure of the Republicans. The Populists, however, made such a strong showing in this campaign that, two years later, they were able to detaite the terms of fusion with the Democrats. They had the Governor, the Secretary of Suite and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, leaving to the Democrats the Lieutenant-Governor, the Aminor and the Treasurer. They alse got their favorite doorfines into the platform. This ticket was elected by a large plurality, and the boilef is general that the Populists furnished fully one-half of the votes for it. In 1898 came their Waterloo, Gioing to the tripartite Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican convention at Anaconda prepared to demand, the lien's share, they actually received nothing. The man they nominated for Congress was third in the race. A further evidence of weakness was the fact that they failed to make nominations in several counties where only two years before they had elected at least a part of their ticket.

The Populists received most of their accessions from the makes of Democracy, while the democrations will be found back in the two old parties in 1900. The silver Republicans realize that the Silver Republicans realize that the Silver Republicans are rapidly lossing caste, and every sign indicates that the maleontents, with few exceptions, "'Now, here's the situation, said he deliberately. 'It's now July, and we both want to get back to New York without any telegraphing to the old man or anything like that, by betober or November, don't we? All right It's a case of working our way back, and not on the first car back of the engine, either. I've got to get back with the bells on-I don't play tag and hi spy with myself in New York. but use the rest of the country for that purpose-and so do you. Can see by the cut of your lib that when you go back you want to go back right. Now, neither of us has got the front to con beopie here in Milwaukee to give us the kind of work we can do, and I den't want any more Milwaukee, anyhow. Neither do you. Well, there are two grafts in front of us. We can either take the dough we've got and run up to Oconomowe or Waukesha, a couple of summer resorts I've heard about around this way, and get lobs hashid—table walters are always wanted at summer resorts. That 'ull keep us going until we had a think about the next move. Or we can go out to where the circus nerformance is being given here bere comes the parade now—and strike em for some kind of a job, just to get out of town. Name your choice."

"Circus, said I."

Tou win, said he, and we got on a car and went out to the circus grounds. Our luck was with us. The circus had so mixed up in a 'liey, Rube', lattle a couple of towns up the line and a lot of broken headed tentmen had to be left behind. The boss tentman took us on. your jib that when you go back you want to

was with us. The circus had got mixed up in a 'ley, Rube' battle a couple of towns up the line and a lot of broken headed tentmen had to be left behind. The boas tentman took us on the saw that we were both big men and he knew that he'd get work out of us. He did, you ber he did. I had done my quota of windouts before that, but for a hard game that was the limit. But I thought afterward, and so did my rai, that it was the best thing that could have imposed to us. We had to work like dogs, but the work mut us on our feet physically after the damidicey that had landed us in the Miswakee bug ward. Inside of a week after we joined the show we were both as strong as grizzles and kneeking the spots off every layout that came before us in the grub tent. In Madison I ran into a beer of tuck. The show was all set and I was sneozing under a flap while the afternoon crowd dame in. I saw a man running when I get on my feet and nerowd after him. The man being nursued was a pickpocket and he had just binched a farmer's wallet. I was pretty good at the cross-country game when I was at school back this way and I litout after the pickpocket. He was good himself, but I wore him down before he had gone three-quarters of a mile. He was all out and so I had no trouble nabbing him. He tried to throw the wallet away without my seeing him, but I got it. By that time the copa were up to us and the farmer whose roll had been picked. The old jay was so glad to get his money back that he teeled \$50 off the big roll inside the bocket-book and banded it to me.

Were pretty strong to work.' I said to my nai when I showed him the \$50.

"We can go into business at an easy graft! he rebiled. 'He certainly had a head on him. The joink lemonade duck had to go to a hospital this morning with the rheumatism. Buy him out and we'll run the beanua sing bunch of cur daily raide off to the circus prorietor for the privilege we male good for the \$50. The boss teatman was sore about our passing up our jobs with him, out we had some how or another made a h waged a war of words several times with Speaker Reed on the floor of the House of Representatives in the last session of Congress. The State papers have it that he, too, has fully defermined to return to the Republican party. Mantle and Hartman were the body and soul of Silver Republicanism in Montana.

Gov. Robert R. Smith, in explanation of his sensational holt has fail from the Populist Convention to the Democratic said in substance that before Psot he considered the Democratic Plots in the Populist Convention to the Democratic ship the series of the Democratic Plots in the Populist Convention to the Democratic Silver by means of international himstallism to be "all bash," and he primed the Popule sparty on account of its frank declaration for free silver at the ratio of lit to 1, irrespective of other nations, but when his old party adopted a similar plank at Chicago, he felt if his duty to return to it. Similar reasons are assigned by many who have also abandoned the Populist party.

While it appears to an impartial observer that only two tickets will be found on the official ballet next fail, it is only fair to say that the Populist leaders are indignant in their deniits that their party is on its last legs. Somethary of State Moore, Commissioner of Arriculture Calderhout and Ella Knowles Haskell uses of the Supreme Court received only 5,350 votes, which was a much better measure of the party's strength.

GEITING TIRED OF PETTIGRESS.

By that time we had about \$30 left be-

The result of his dictatorship in this instance, will eventually be the same as in the former, out the adminisce will dendrhess last until after he keeper, about on of next vear, after which line the Republicans are likely again to have control of the Affairs of the State and elect a ancessor to Pettigrew. The fusionists in the active executions have lest ground and would not new executions have lest ground and would need to execute the next for Pettigrew. He is adding them together by sheer force, and only by desing so can be hope to be resented from he are suffered to another several edition. Judge C. B. Kennedy, more of the explore who histories the anti-fusion foundiscs, said resently. In my judgement the frequese party of he State of South bakeon was never in bester condition to the next. National temperature and delegation to the next. National temperature hereafted to uncheful the People's arry and to amalgamate with none.

Ham Kautzenin, editor of the Fackton Ham Kautzenin, editor of the Fackton early in both Neuroska and South Daketa lest the represents the faction which opposes arry in both Neuroska and South Daketa lest the represents the faction which opposes that the Pomilist party will be the first date that the Pomilist party will be the first the pomilist party will be at the Pomilist party will be the first the pomilist party will be the first the pomilist party will be at the Pomilist party will be the pomilist party will be provided the proposes that the Pomilist party will be provided the provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided the provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided the provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided the provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided the provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided party in the Pomilist party will be provided party in the Pomilist party will be provide By that time we had about \$30 left between is.

"TWe'll cut out the rum and take a Turkish bath, said my pariner when the telegram told us that we were cut of husiness.

Then we'll go into the advertising stereoutless his heas.

That was a new proposition on me, but by that time I had a heap of respect for my rail's

who represents the faction which apposes fusion, solid.

It is a bard matter to decide at this date what the Populist rarry will do as the real Populists seem to have been crowded from the leadership. Whether the old guard have said anough to come to the front and lassest their principles remains to be seen. The party is going to Hades, into the old parties at a very rapid page, and, if the men from the shops, the fields and the forges do not rally to the primaries and conventions and weed out the unprincipled fusion speculators, there will soon be nothing left of the Populist party but the hole where it went under."

bath, and then we beth suddenly remembered that we each had in our clothes a buach of nawntickets on stuff that we had scaked in Chicago before we had got to Milwaukee. We thought the tickets could be squeezed some, and we were right. He got \$30 more on his tickets and I squeezed mins for \$40.

Let's cut now for New York, I said to him

Chicago before we had got to allwauses. We thought the tickets could be soueszed some, and we were right. He got \$30 more on his tickets and I squeezed mins for \$40.

Let's out now for New York. I said to him 'We've got the price.

'Not on' your life, said he. Tim going to wear all the stuff these tickets call for when I get into New York.

The next day we took sourage routes to get stereopticon salvertising. We found it something easy. It was a novelry in Chicago then, and we didn't get one turn-down out of five advertisers we struck. Inside of a week we had as much atuff as we could handle on three boards. Then we got the privilege to erect boards and working gear on three of the most prominent buildings in downtown Chicago for a small per, enings of the rake-off, and we only had to fissh our contracts on the stereoption neople to get three machines and the men to manipulate them.

We made money hand over fist, got all the giz-lamps out of hock, and were settling down to the affluence of bloated bondholders, all in least than three weeks, when a big wind came up and blew all three of our boards down and wrecked the stereopticone, which we had started to may for. We were fully \$300 to the good, outside of the rewelf we'd redeemed, when this happened.

Come on, let's go to New York, said my pariner when we were surveying the wrecks. I agreed, and with all kinds of a front, money and all the other loyks of fair-haired boys—just as we intended to be before we started for New York when the hands had been on the train, but we woke up in the Russell House in Detroit, for all that. We had gone to sleep in the same room with our plug hats on. We woke up about the same time, we have your set in the same time. We have found the train but we woke up in the Russell House in Detroit, but we didn't. We only took a few on the train, but we woke up in the Russell House in Detroit, for all that. We had gone to sleep in the same room with our plug hats on. We woke up about the same time. How we got in the same time to be a fire

the chackle again. 'Don't remember ever having seen you be-

his eyes.

Let's have a couple of quart bottles of wice, said he to the waiter when we sat down

whee, said he to the waiter when we sat down at a table.

"The waiter brought them."

I just want to give this stuff the laugh for once, said he, grasping one of the bottles by the base of it. It has been giving me the merry hoot for a long time now. It has been man-handling and nunishing me for a good tweive years. It has been luring me with a chean siren song and then pouncing on me with mirthful yelps of victory. Well, here's where I pass it up, not for a while, but until hell freezes over, and he deliberately knocked the neck off the bottle and permitted the upturned contents to race and splutter into the spittoon at his side.

"He nodded to me to follow suit, and I did. I was dead willing, for I had some memories, long that's how. I got for a had some memories.

That's how I got from a bug ward in Mil-waukes to New York in the summer and fall of '11, and all the verification I need for the nar-rative is the blushing countenance of our re-spected Chief Ex-Tank, who was—and is—my

The Chief Ex-Tank rose and bowed amid cheers and the meeting adjourned.

### SUPERSTITIONS OF CHINAMEN. Discovery of a Devil to a Garden Hose and Its Serious Results.

On a farm in the southern part of Californi young Chinaman was employed to do odd jobs. His one great delight was to sprinkle the lawn with the hose. One afternoon when he was at his favorite occupation a visitor thought it would be a good joke to cut the water off by turning a faucet at one end of the plazza. Now the Chinaman had sprinkled the awn hundreds of times, but had not the remotest idea where the water came from takng it for granted that it was the most natural hing in the world for water to flow from the hose. Therefore when the visitor carried out his idea and the water stopped running. the Chinaman was sorely perplexed to know what had happened. First he threw the hose on the ground, stamped upon it and shook it, and then as this vigorous treatment produced no beneficial results he blew down the hose. Just then the owner of the house stepped up o see the fun. The visitor, seeing him coming

'Just see the fun. The next time he blows Sure enough, in a few minutes the Chinamar tarted to blow down the hose, and as he did so the visitor turned the water on full

" Did you ever see such an astonished Chinaman ?" remarked the visitor gleefully. The Chinaman certainly was astonished. He threw the hose on the ground and made one beeline for his room, which was next to the tank in one of the outbuildings. In a minutes be returned with a small bundle u

beeline for his reom, which was next to the tank in one of the outbuildings. In a few minutes he returned with a small bundle under his arm, and going up to his employer said; "Give me my moner. Me no stayee. Debbil in hosee. Debbil in hosee."

The joke had turned out to be of a more serious nature than had been expected. The Chinaman walked off in spite of all remonstrates. The owner of the farm laughed, and said he would go to the Chinese agent and get another boy. Bright and early the next morning a new Chinese boy arrived, and as everything seemed satisfactory he went with his small paper bundle to his room, the same one occupied by his predeceasor. He had been in the room only a few minutes when he ran out, and going up to his employer said."

Me no likee. Me no likee. Me no stayee."

I pen being questioned he would give no answer except that he didn't like it and wouldn't stay. Recourse was again had to the Chinese lay arrived with his invariable little bundle under his arm. Going to his room, he returned almost as instantly and, with a mystified way, said like the former one:

"Me no stayee. Me no stayee."

Things were heginning to look serious, and the visitor wished he hadn't his et he fall the chain to have the Chinese agent was called upon. This time the agent made some inquiries and promised to call the next morning and try to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had rry to find out the trouble. The next morning had with the find out the trouble. The next morning had with a find out the trouble. The next morning had with the removed and was inhalated with strange spirits or devils, and that Chinaman had better keep clear of it. This explained if all, and after removing the writing no touble was had in p

### Things Came the Hobo's Way. From the Topska Davis Capital.

"It was way back in the secenties," said an

old engineer. "I was pulling 'the limited' east | from Council Bluffs to Chicago over the Rock sland. The night was bitterly cold. gone about twenty miles out and had stopped at a night office for orders and had started up gain, when the fireman reached over and said: There is a hobe on the pilot; saw him get on it the depot," 'Sure?' I said, 'Go out on the running board and see if he's there yet " oman did as he was ordered to do and re-ched with the information that the hobo was That was a new proposition on me, but lot that time I had a heap of respect for my rails neumen during his heid, attervals. When we were spread out on the drying couches in the Turkish bath larout he opened us.

Among the games which haven't been worked to a finish in this town, said he, are the night popular and it did it see a snale advertising stereoutless and it did it see a snale advertising stereoutless we get this thing runding. We've got about \$25, and that if keen us going until we get this thing runding. We've got to speak advertising, and this time we've got about \$25, and that if keen us going until we get this thing runding. We've got to speak advertising and this time we've got about \$25, and that if keen us going until we get this thing runding. We've got to speak advertising and the time we've got to speak advertising and this time we've got to speak advertising and this time we've got to speak advertising and the time we've got to speak advertising and the time we've got to speak advertising to make a lowering to the carrier and the value of the arrier and the value of the speak going until advertising to make a lowering to the carrier and the value of the carrier and the value of the carrier and the value of the speak going until the money begins to come in, which will be in mark, when we get this plant rigged and in order. See "See" to speak the contracts it stand of the strengthen works why the thing shouldn't so through, we get the money begins to come in, which will be in mark, when we get this plant rigged and in order. See fooling with that hop-tof. I told him. This thing looks too easy."

"No," replied the engineer. There he sat, and opster can milking one of those durined wows."

WAYS OF RECKONING TIME.

THE DAY BEGINS AT SUNSET IN MOHAMMEDAN COUNTRIES.

Piring a Noon Gun at Teheran, Persia-Very Good Time in Africa if There is a Telegraph Line to Greenwich-Pour Kinds of Bailroad Time in El Paso. The ordinary method of reckoning time in

fohammedan countries is from sunset to sunset. Twelve o'clock is at sunset, and this is the beginning of the day. Two periods of twelve hours then pass till the next sunset, whereupon everybody sets his watch, if he has one, backward or forward, according to the season. Of course, accurate time is impossible under such a system. The telegraphs and railroads in Syria, for example, keep anything but exact time, though it might be procured from the observatory at Beyrout, which uses its mean time. In Teheran, Persin, a midday gun is fired by the time shown on a dial, and this in spite of the fact that the correct local mean time might be procured at the telegraph office, which is regulated daily by a time signal from Greenwich and is the time standard for all telegraphic business. But the merchants and the street car company keep gun time, and the railroad trains do not seem to require a time table at all, as they seldom start until full or required to start by a Gov-

ernment order.

There are out of the way parts of the world that keep very good time, because their clocks are regulated by telegraph from Greenwich and then the Greenwich mean time is reduced to local time according to longitude difference. Thus, at Lagos and the Gold Coast, West Africa, the local time is checked daily by telegraph from Greenwich and transmitted to all the telegraph offices in the colonies. The time at Acera is only forty-six seconds slower than that of Greenwich, and is the time used throughout the Gold Coast.

Most any sort of time is kept in China. As a rule, the Chinese use an apparent sun time obtained from sundials. The foreigners at the ports on the coast use an approximate local time calculated from the Shanghai time, supplied by the telegraph companies. In the ants, the time is determined by the municipal chronometer, which is the town-hall clock. It is supposed to be regulated every Saturday. when the community may set their watches, but it has been known to be in error at least three minutes.

Last December was the time when all the towns in Colombia were expected, thereafter, o use the time of Bogota, the capital. With this responsibility upon them it is hoped that the public clocks of that city will improve in their timekeeping, for visitors at Bogota say it is nothing unusual for the public clocks to disagree by fully a quarter of an hour

In India, the standard time for the whole of the peninsula is the mean time of the Madras Observatory, and this time is used on through lines of railroad, and in recording the time of sending telegrams to foreign countries. Local time is, however, used in most towns and villages, and it is announced by clocks striking. gongs, bells and guns, the signals being given from churches, treasury buildings, forts and elegraph offices. The local clocks are set daily by the time telegraphed from Madras. and each telegraph office has a closely printed table, filling about fifty pages, giving the dif-ference between Madras and local time for all the Government telegraph offices in India. Not a few countries constantly use two

standards of time. This is not troublesome at all when we consider that, before the adoption of the hour zones, the railroads across our own continent employed about seventy standards of time in making up their time tables. Railroads and telegraphs throughout Spain use Madrid time, but for all other purposes the official time is determined by the meridian of each locality. Throughout Russia, St. Petersburg time is used for telegraphic purposes, and each place has its own local time besides, In Portugal the country towns keep their local time very roughly, but Lisbon and the railroad and telegraph services have the time of the Tapada Royal Observatory. There is considerable confusion in the Netherlands, and if one's watch does not agree with the town clocks as he travels through the land it doesn't follow that he has a poor timekeeper. In the rail-road stations, telegraph and post offices the exact time of the Greenwich Observatory will be found. In many towns Amsterdam time is in use, and it is about twenty minutes faster than reliable clocks in many other towns that use Greenwich time; and still other towns use their own local time, so the Netherlands do not lack for variety in time standards.

Every place in Newfoundland uses St. John's time for all purposes, excepting Heart's Content, which has special privileges as a cable station. For local purposes this little town employs local time. Every day it receives i signal from London giving the Greenwich time, and as the difference in time between the two points is 3 hours, 33 minutes and 33 seconds, it is only necessary to keep the local clocks that much slow on Greenwich time to have the exact local time. But in the cable office all foreign business is transmitted with Greenwich time

In Great Britain Greenwich mean time is the standard, and is used for all purposes nearly everywhere. Among the few exceptions is the city of Canterbury, which uses a time about four minutes fast on Greenwich, and clocks at a few railroad stations are kept one or two minutes fast. Ireland uses the time of Dublin, and so all the clocks in the island are 25 minutes 22 seconds slow on Greenwich time.

The official time throughout Argentina is

that of the city of Cordova, which is telegraphed every day to control the timepieces in the various cities. It is used everywhere in the railroad and telegraph offices, but many citizens in the provinces prefer to use local time of doubtful necuracy. The people of the Hawaiian Islands try to keep their timepieces 10 hours 30 minutes slower than those of Greenwich and call this standard time. At Belize, British Hondurns, the clock over the Court House, which furnishes the time for the own, is usually regulated by the time kept by the ships in the barbor. The town of Nukulofa, which furnishes the time for the entire Tonga group, is in west longitude, but because all business relations, except with Samos, are with places in east longitude, the east longiinds time for the day of the week and month

We have plenty of time variety in our own country. For example, any town that happens to be on the dividing line between two of the hour-time zones will have its own time, and, in hour-time somes will have its ewn time, and, in addition, at the califoral station, there will be two times, differing by an hour, one for the west station to the case the call trains. The city of El Paso inters under the embaransement of four kinds of current time. It has central time for the Atlanta section of the Southern Tacific, Pacific time for the Pacific section of the same road, Mountain time for the Santa Fe and time of Mexico time for the Mexican Central, all the radronals of Mexico being run on the time of the capital.

### London's Rowton Hotels. From the Chings R cont.

From the Change R work.

One of the latest of the semi-charitable institutions of London is "Rowten's." There are thousands of labourers, mechanics and even clerks who have cause to bees the name given to the paid tail hotel cracted two or three years ago by Lord Rowten for the health of these Prover ones for who in before this time there was no shedge save in the common and usually lenthsome ledging houses. The first of three Rowten houses was started by Lord Rowten with a view to the better Lying of those unable to sunject a permanent roof over their heads. The howten house I have in mind at mosent—for there are others now—is five stories high Its visitors" list a always full, for many more than enough to fill the large building are only toncombent to pay the modest sixpence a night which entitles one to the small out cleanest and neatest of bedrooms. The only conditions of countil mare may ment in advance, unter and secondly deportment, vacation ledges it a continuous means and reason when mine and resumbles in the only conditions. can On the solver lower and according to the lower the holder the ran of the stapents gives the holder the ranking ream, the the lawstorks, lockers and baths Apends the lower lower to the lower lower the lower lower